Findings

Pedestrian survey and 28 shovel tests produced a total of only five surface artifacts. This finding suggests that XMH-00948 is a small surface site. The area were the tools were located is heavily disturbed by a two-track road and has lost integrity. The paucity of cultural material and lack of integrity indicates that XMH-00948 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

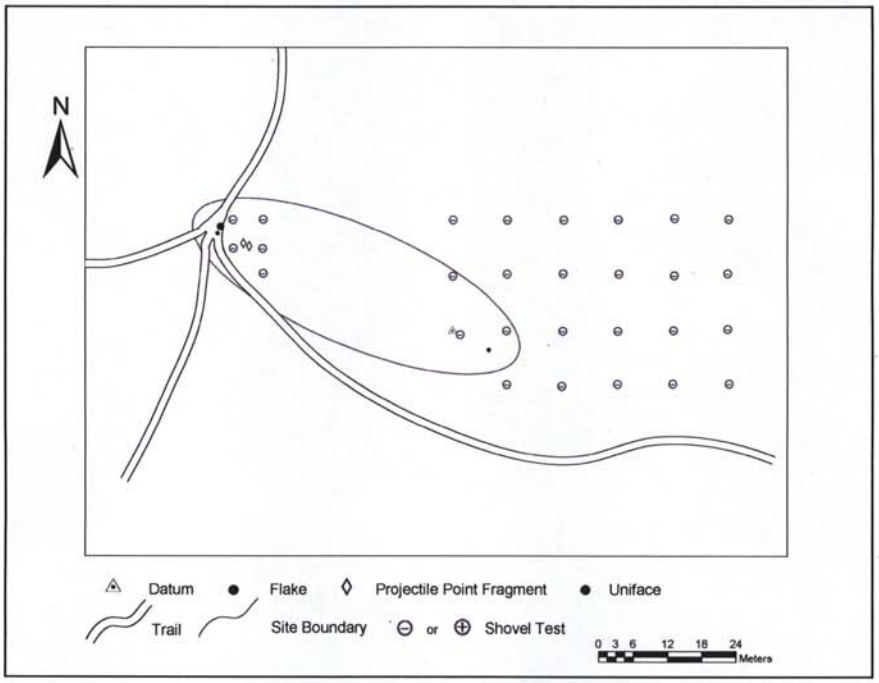

Figure 47. Site map of XMH-00948

XMH-01092

Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-01092 is located on a narrow northwest-southeast trending ridge. There are not any good landmarks visible in any direction due to tree cover. There is a very small and nearly dry pond visible approximately 30m to the southwest. is located approximately 500m to the southwest. The vegetation at the site consists of a mixed forest with moss, lichen and low scrub. There is good ground cover with no surface visibility at the site. UTM coordinates for the site are:

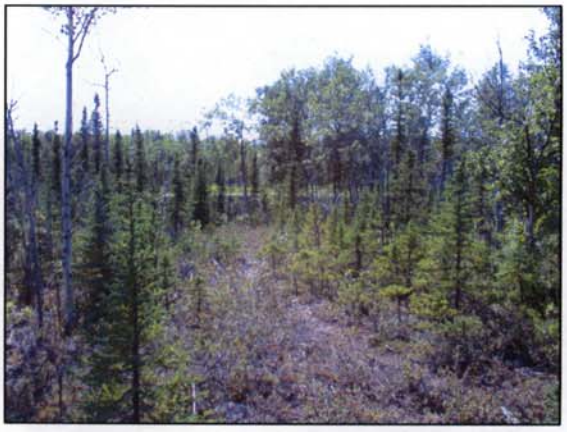

Figure 48. General view of site XMH-01092, facing southwest

Site XMH-01092 consists of 66 artifacts. No artifacts were found on the surface of the site. Seven flakes were found in one shovel test pit excavated in the 2003 phase 1

survey and 59 artifacts were found subsurface in the test unit in 2004. Nine tools were collected from the test unit (Table 4). Chert, basalt, and rhyolite were present among the debitage.

Shovel tests were systematically placed across the site area at intervals of 10m. Six shovel tests were placed at 5m intervals near the positive shovel test pit from phase 1, on the west-central portion of the landform. A total of 23 shovel tests were excavated at the site. The depth of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. All 23 shovel tests were negative.

One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at the site. It was placed on the west central portion of the landform, near the positive shovel test from phase 1 survey in 2003. The unit was excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the entire unit floor. The test unit contained a total of 59 artifacts recovered from levels one and two, 0-20cmbd (NE corner of unit). No subsurface features were identified at the site. Soil thickness generally varied from 13-60cm across the site. One shovel test pit was excavated to a depth of 154cmbs, but it was the only one to reach depths greater than 60cmbs. The entire landform is well-vegetated and therefore soil thickness is rather uniform across the site, although the few shallow test pits were located on or near the site datum. Soil at the site consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

Table 4. Lithic assemblage recorded from XMH-01092

Artifact Class	Frequency	% of Assemblages
Biface fragments	2	3%
Uniface	1	2%
Tci thos	1	2%
Blade core fragment	1	2%
Blades	3	4%
Hammer stone	1	2%
Debitage		
Flakes	55	82%
Shatter	2	3%
Total	66	100%

Findings

A total of 66 artifacts were recorded from XMH-01092. All artifacts were recovered from below the surface, including nine tools. Based on the results of survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 15m x 15m.

Site XMH-01092 is a small buried site with a dense concentration of late stage lithic debitage and both formalized and expedient tools. With such a large amount of buried cultural material, XMH-01092 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. In situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-01092 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National

Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

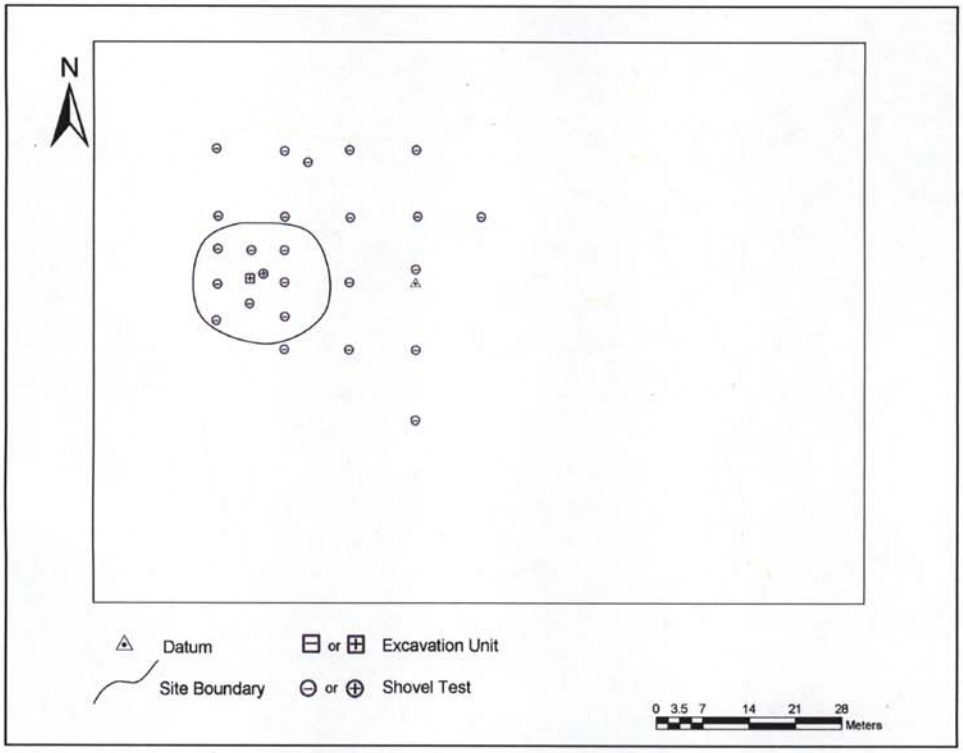

Figure 49. Site map XMH-01092

XMH-01093
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-01093 is located on a small, narrow north-south trending ridge. The site has a 360° unobstructed view of the surrounding terrain. The Alaska Range is visible to the southwest and Donnelly Dome is visible to the south, but the Granite Mountains are obstructed by a prominent ridge to the east. The nearest water source is a small, unnamed lake located 1km to the northeast. The ground surface of the site is vegetated primarily by low scrub, moss and lichen, with surface visibility estimated at 10 percent. UTM coordinates for the site are:

Figure 50. General view of site XMH-01093, facing west

Site XMH-01093 consists entirely of lithic debitage. Three flakes were located subsurface in either shovel tests or test units, including one flake found in the phase 1

survey. No tools were found at the site. Chert and basalt were the only material types present among the flakes.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. Two shovel tests were placed at 5m intervals near a positive shovel test in the center of the site. A total of 19 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. In total, one shovel test was positive and contained one artifact, found 5-10cm below the surface.

Two 1m x 1m test units were excavated at site XMH-01093. Both units were placed between the two positive shovel tests just north of the site datum. The units were excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the entire unit floor. Test unit one contained no cultural material. Test unit two contained one artifact recovered from level one, 0-10cmbd (NE corner of unit). Soil thickness varied from 10-79cm across the site. The top of the site shows moderate deposition and the soil averaged 30cm in thickness. Soil in this area consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 7cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

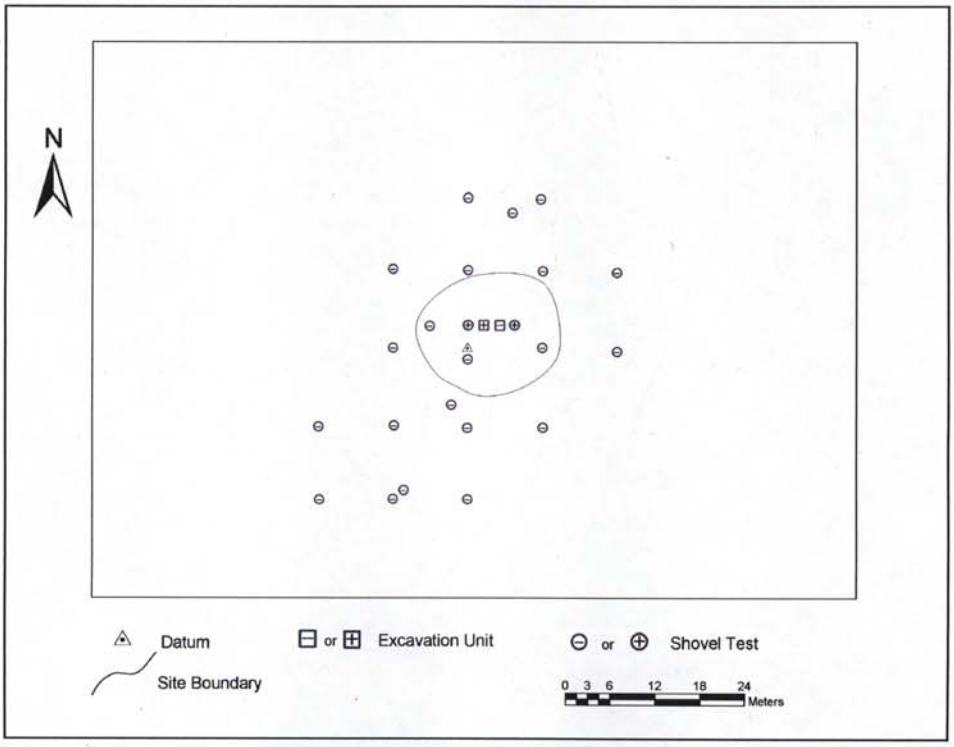

Figure 51. Site map of XMH-01093

Areas down slope and to the west from the top of the site show more soil deposition, averaging 70cm. Soil in this area consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess that is present to an average of 20cmbs. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles. Soil down slope and to the east

from the top of the site has sustained some wind erosion and shows less deposition, averaging 10cm. Soil in this area consists of loosely compacted, yellow brown loess that is present to about 5cm. Glacial till is encountered below this thin layer of loess and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

Findings

A total of three artifacts were recovered from XMH-01093, all from below the surface. The materials at the site include chert and basalt. Based on the results of survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 15m x 15m.

Site XMH-01093 is a small buried site where late stage lithic reduction occurred. With buried cultural material XMH-01093 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. Despite the low density of artifacts, in situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-01093 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. This site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

XMH-01094

Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Figure 52. General view of site XMH-01094, facing southwest

Site XMH-01094 is located on a northeast-southwest trending ridge with
running through the middle of it. Donnelly Dome is visible to the southwest and the Granite Mountains can be seen to the east. The nearest water source is , located approximately 1.5km to the southwest. The ground surface of the site is vegetated primarily by low scrub, forbs, grasses and sedges, with several barren areas scattered around. Surface visibility is approximately 75 percent as a result of running the length of the ridge. UTM coordinates for the site are:

Site XMH-01094 consists entirely of one uniface that has been broken into two separate pieces, both found . One fragment was found during phase 1 survey and the other fragment was found during the evaluation phase in essentially the same spot in the road. Both pieces were collected. The refitted black chert uniface is 81mm long, 40mm wide, and the combined weight of the two pieces is 22g.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at 10m intervals. A total of 30 shovel tests were excavated. The depth of shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the shovel tests contained any artifacts.

Because no subsurface cultural materials were found in the shovel tests, no 1m x 1m test units were excavated at the site. Soil thickness varied from 2-70cm across the site. The western and southern portions of the site have sustained considerable wind erosion, and soil deposition only averaged 15cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, grayish brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles. The eastern and northern portions of the site show more deposition and averaged a depth of 40cm. Soil in these areas consists of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic horizon, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 30 shovel tests produced a total of only one refitted surface artifact. This finding suggests that XMH-01094 is an isolated find. The paucity of cultural material and the highly disturbed context indicates that XMH-01094 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

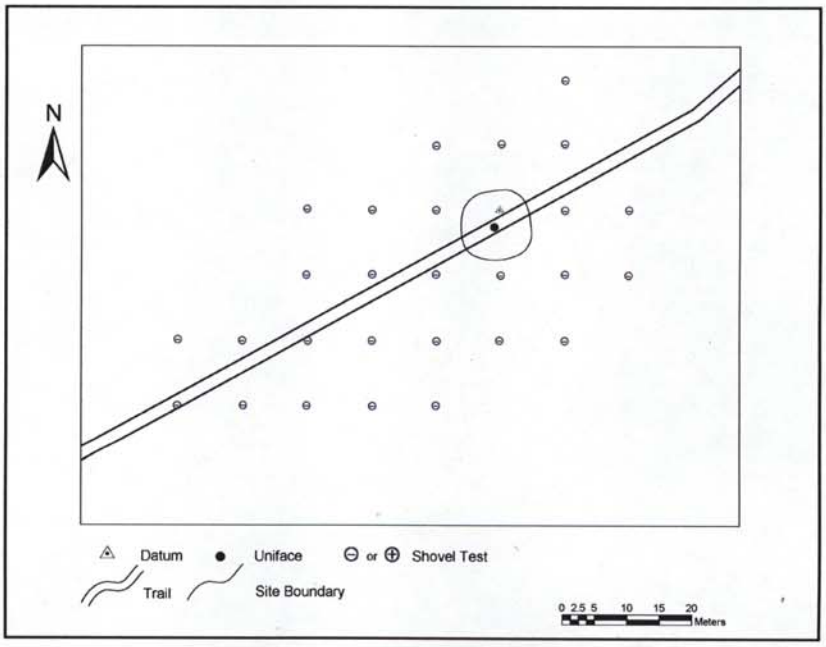

Figure 53. Site map of XMH-01094

<u>XMH-01101</u>
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-01101 is located on a high point of an east-west trending knoll. The site has a 360° unobstructed view of the surrounding area and overlooks an unnamed lake